The Bombay Gazette.

No. 69,030.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... " 2 8
Third Ditto..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions " 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

STEWART—May 24th, at Kaira, the wife of Theodore H. Stewart, Esq., C.S., of a son.

O'BRIEN—May 27th, the wife of Mr. T. O'Brien, Station Master, Grant, Road, of a son.

DEATHS.

TONKIN—May 26th and 25th, at Syculla, Arthur Edwin, and Ebenezer James, the twin sons of Mr. E. Tonkin, Plumber, aged 6 months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MAKRABAN," 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Shaw, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th June, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 6th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

Up.	May	Down.	May June
Leave Bombay	4 & 18	Leave Busrah	23 6
" Kurrachee	8 22	" Fao	0 0
" Gundur	9 23	" Bushire	26 9
" Muscat	12 26	" Linga	28 11
" B. Abbas	14 28	" B. Abbas.....	30 13
" Linga	15 29&		June
	June	" Muscat	1 15
" Bushire	18 1	" Gundur	3 17
" Fao	19 2	" Kurrachee	7 21
Arrive Busrah	20 3	Arrive Bombay.....	9 23

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 889 tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Ware, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
" Carwar	16	" Bimlipatam	16
" Cochin	19	" Vizagapatam	18
" Tuticorin	20	" Coconada	19
" Colombo.....	22	" Madras	23
" Galle	23	" Pondicherry	24
" Negapatam	24	" Negapatam	26
" Pondicherry	25	" Galle	27
" Madras	26	" Colombo.....	28
" Coconada.....	29	" Tuticorin.....	28
" Vizagapatam	30	" Cochin.....	29
" Bimlipatam.....	30	" Carwar.....	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	" Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 860 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander Lewis, will sail for Carwar, Cochin, Galle, and the usual ports on the Coromandel Coast on MONDAY, the 1st June, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry districts, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "ORISSA," (1646 tons, 300 H.P.) Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 29th May, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 27th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(With despatch).

MESSRS. GREEN'S Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, Nicholas Marden, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Agamemnon*.

Bombay, 18th May 1868.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

NOTICE—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

In the Press.

A SERIES OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON ALL MATTERS RELATING TO THE SEPOY, And Interior Economy of a Regiment Bombay Native Infantry,

BY

An Officer of the Bombay Staff Corps.

Applications to be made to the
SUPERINTENDENT MISSION PRESS, SURAT
Price—Rs. 3.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots, xstrr ston
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellington's, spar boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.

29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

BANK OF GUZERAT, LIMITED, (IN Liquidation.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of this Bank, No. 30 Meadow Street, on SATURDAY the 30th instant, at three o'clock P. M.

1st.—To receive the Accounts of the Liquidation to this date; and

2nd.—To adopt measures for the immediate settlement of the affairs of the Bank.

H. G. DUNLOP,
LALSHUNKER BHORABHOY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 13th May, 1868.

N.B.—Particulars of the measures to be submitted to the Meeting may be obtained by Shareholders on application to the Liquidators.

UNION SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation)—A SIXTH DISTRIBUTION of the Assets of the above Company, at the rate of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE, will be payable to the Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at the Office of the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited), Elphinstone Circle.

CHARLES E. BENN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 22nd May 1868.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Now landing, ex *Briz Sea Nymph*, from Port Natal, the finest Cargo of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CARRIAGE HORSES ever landed in Bombay. For further particulars apply to DADDY SUTTOOK, near Sonapoor Lane, where they are now on view FOR SALE.

NOTICE.—The Ship "DUKE OF NEWCASTLE," Captain G. B. Arey, from London via Colombo, (where she put in as a port of distress,) having arrived, Consignees of Goods by her are hereby notified that Delivery Orders will be granted immediately on their producing at the Office of the undersigned their Bills of Lading, signing the Average Bond, declaring the values of their respective Consignments, and paying a deposit on the same.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Agent.

Bombay, No. 7 Apollo Street, Sassoon Buildings, 26th May 1868.

MRS. ——— would be glad to ACCOMPANY a LADY, or TAKE CHARGE of CHILDREN proceeding to England, in consideration of her Passage only. References can be given. Apply to "H," care of this Paper.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE AND Co., Merchants and General Dealers, Sudder Bazaar, Mulkuttoo, Abyssinia.

NOTICE.—ESTATE of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., (in Liquidation).—A DIVIDEND, at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT., on all admitted and adjusted Claims, is payable on and after the 25th instant, at the Office of the Trustees, No. 1 Meadow Street, between the hours of 11 and 1.

ROWLAND HAMILTON,
HENRY ROGERS, } Trustees.

Claimants are requested to bring their Vouchers in support of their Claims.

GEORGE NICOLL & Co.,
No. 24, Meadow Street, Bombay,
" 1 East Street, Poona,
BOOT AND SHOE IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, & LEATHER MERCHANTS.

Have just received Overland a Consignment of LADIES GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES suitable for Monsoon wear.

Also Waterproof CANVAS GAITERS.

Terms—CASH.

Bombay, 26th May 1868.

BANK OF INDIA, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the BANK OF INDIA will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 24 Rampart Row, on FRIDAY the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

I. To lay before the Meeting the Liquidators' account, showing their acts, dealings, and the manner in which the winding up has been conducted during the preceding year.

II. To ask the Meeting to elect Members to fill vacancies now existing in the Consulting Committee of Shareholders elected at the General Meeting held on the 2nd day of July 1866.

JOHN A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJI NAOROJI, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 12th May 1868.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery Stables Calbadeves Road, opposite the Nuthon Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a hair.—Charges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

FRESH MONSOON SUPPLIES.—C. A FURDOONJEE begs to acquaint his kind Constituents that he has just received from England fresh CONSIGNMENTS of fresh OILMAN'S STORES, and WINES, BEER, & PORTER of superior quality. He begs his up-country Constituents to send their Orders for Monsoon Supply at an early date, as the Season will be closed sooner. He has also prepared every variety of fresh Indian Condiments, particularly made for the Gentry and Nobility of England. Orders for the same will be executed with care and promptness.

COWASJEE ARDASEER FURDOONJEE.

Hummum, Street, 18th May 1868.

LUIS BELL, Tailor, most respectfully informs the Local and Mofussil Public that he can sell the following Articles at the prices shown, which are cheaper than any other Tailoring Establishment in Bombay.

BROAD CLOTH.

Tail Coat	Rs. 40	Double Breast Coat...	Rs. 23
Frock Coat	" 45	Trousers.....	" 23
Morning Coat	" 35	Waistcoat.....	" 10

CASHMERE.

Trouser	" 16
Waist-coat	" 6
Superfine light black Merino Single Breast Sack Coat.....	" 16

No. 2, Meadow Street, opposite the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

ON VIEW AND SALE.—Now Received—Spencer's Patent MAGNETIC PURIFYING FILTER.

This invention, by the discoverer of Electro-metallurgy, is the only one known to science which really *purifies* water. Other modes of filtration do not purify, but merely strain water mechanically. "With the Magnetic Filter, miasmetic, or unwholesome water is impossible." In awarding the Medal for this Invention, the Jurors of the International Exhibition, terminate their report on it to Her Majesty's Commissioners as follows:—

"This Filter, as exhibited by Mr. Spencer, is certainly a very powerful agent of purification, and, it may be added also, is the only discovery made in this century of a new substance of really great importance for the Filtration of Water; it is also one of the most important discoveries tending to elucidate the principles of Filtration or Purification, as distinct from mere straining." (Report, page 3.)

Singular as it may appear, this new purifying material never requires renewal, but constantly yields bright colourless water, free from organic or gaseous impurity:—

The following sizes are available:

No. 1	Rs. 20
No. 2	" 28
No. 3	" 38

This Filter especially recommends itself to Native Families with whom Water is the exclusive drink.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY LIMITED.—In compliance with a Requisition made in writing, and dated the 31st day of March last, signed by the required number of SHAREHOLDERS holding the required number of Shares, as provided for by Section 46 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which has been submitted to the Directors of the Company requesting them to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS to consider the acts of the Directors relative to the late Secretaries and Mr. Schiller, and to decide as to the legality of the action at law now being proceeded with against those Gentlemen, and also to consider such other matters as may be brought before them and in accordance with the opinion of the Advocate General taken upon the question, as to the length of time that should be allowed in the notice convening the Meeting, and which opinion is as follows:—

"As I read the 45th Section, the word 'convene' must "be taken as equivalent to give notice of and consequently "a Meeting need not actually be held within 21 days from "the date of the requisition, the time named in the notice "should be reasonable, and considering that the object of "fixing that time at three months would be to give every "registered Shareholder an opportunity of recording his "vote on a matter of vital importance, I think three "months would not be an unreasonable time, it would give "the opportunity of communicating with absent Share-"holders and obtaining their proxies."

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of July next, at noon for the purposes stated in the above Requisition.

By order of the Directors,
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Provisional Secretary.

Calcutta, 17th April, 1868, No. 6, Bankshall Street.

RIMMEL'S IHLANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

THOMSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
22, APOLLO STREET.
(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD AND SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses' Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers.

"Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

TO close a consignment, sent to us on Commission, GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO, Rupees 2-8 per lb., or a 4-lb. tin for Rupees 8.

PAYNE & Co.,
Belattee Bungalow.
Cash Department.

NOTICE.—To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard on MONDAY the 1st June and the days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, old Canvas, Sails, Rope old, (Europe and Coir), Booms, Masts, Yards, Iron Old, Copper old, Brass old, Cases Casks, Tins, &c. &c. Terms of Sale as usual and further particulars apply to the undersigned. GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper,
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 22nd May 1868.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—A SECOND DISTRIBUTION of 2½ Annas in the Rupee, on the amount of admitted Claims, without Interest, will be payable on and after the 26TH CURRENT at the Office of the Official Liquidators, No. 42, Meadow Street. Vouchers will have to be produced when application is made for payment.

ROWLAND HAMILTON,
N. ARDASEER, } Official Liquidators.

Bombay, 22nd May 1868.

NOTICE.—LONDON HOTEL, No. 9 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).

The London Hotel is now in the hands of a new Proprietor, and great improvements are being made.

The Table is supplied with the best the Market can produce.

Liquors and Wines of the best quality only.

Two first class Billiard Tables.

The Establishment is lighted with Gas, and the Servants are polite and attentive.

Accommodation for Monthly Boarders on very fair terms.

Terms—Cash.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, Apollo Street. (Established under the auspices of Government and the Ice Committee, with the view of ensuring continuous supplies of AMERICAN ICE at cheap and uniform rates.)

This Ice House already enjoys a very extensive patronage among the Ice-consumers in Bombay, and its vicinity, as well as at the out-stations, who evidently see their own interest in supporting an undertaking that ensures them continuous supplies of this very necessary article at a cheap and uniform price, in lieu of uncertain supplies and fluctuating prices.

Terms of Agreement with the Ice Committee.—The terms of agreement with the Ice Committee that are favourable to the Ice-consumers, are,—

1st.—"That the lessees bind themselves in the most stringent manner to keep up a constant supply of American Ice.

2nd.—"That the selling price shall never in any event exceed an anna per pound."

Out-Station Orders.—Orders from out-stations particularly attended to, whether received by Mail or Telegraph, and Ice will be despatched up-country or down the coast in locked boxes (especially made for the purpose) if required.

Credit Accounts.—Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Credit Accounts opened, for the convenience of constituents, as well as to ensure their receiving the quantity of Ice ordered, which is by no means certain (in very many cases) when native servants, peons, &c., are sent with Cash in hand.

Shipping in the Harbour.—Particular attention is paid to the prompt execution of orders for the Shipping in Harbour. Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Accounts opened with Commanders of Steamers as well as Shipmasters generally.

Hours of Delivery.—From 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. *In cases of illness, at any hour, day or night.*

For M or Address.—All communications should be addressed to "The Managers, Government Ice House," No. 2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CARR BROTHERS
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, HABIT MAKERS, SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in White and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

Messrs. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Baroda*.

HATS! HATS !! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.	The Washing Silk Scarf.
" Coloured Eglinton.	Check Twill Scarf.
" Glace Eglinton.	Plain Colored Zephyr.
" Scotch Cambric Eglinton.	Tartan Scarfs.
The Fancy Windsor.	Striped Ottawan; and
Ring Scarf.	Black and White and Fancy Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Saxony Flannel Shirts.
Silk and Wool Shirts.
Angola Shirts.
Tweed Shirts.
All Wool Shirts.
London made Shirts.
India Gauze under Shirts.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.	The Challenge.
" Improved Carlton.	" Daisy.
" Opera	" Hyde Park.
" Grosvenor.	" Olympic.
" Cavalier.	" Colonial; and
" Persigny.	Continental.

GLOVES GLOVES!!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS

From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,

Just Received.

Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits. ready made, always on hand.

Terms Strictly Cash.

CARR BROTHERS,
No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY,
46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON.
and 8, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Scarf Ring.
2 " Linen Collars.	1 Walking Stick.
½ " Under-Vests.	1 Umbrella.
1 " Fine White Cotton Socks.	1 Binocular Glass.
1 " Fine Colored do.	1 Rug with Strap.
1 " White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Dressing Bag.
1 " Colored do. do.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
(one) Overland Suit.	2 Overland Trunks.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.	1 Clothes Bag.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1 Opera Hat.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.	1 Travelling Hat.
Apollo House.	1 Courier Bag.
	1 Easy Chair.
	BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P.M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and from the 15th June 1868, and until further Notice, no Goods liable to damage by wet will be booked to or from Byculla Station.

WALTER KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th May 1868.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate,

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. SEWAPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No.——

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G SMITH,
JAMES RANKIN, } Liquidators

Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

LADIES' SMELLING BOTTLES.

	Cash Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Plain Corked, filled	1 0	1 4
Plain Stoppered, do.	1 4	1 8
Do. Do. in Morocco case	2 12	3 0

TRIPLE GILT CAPPED SALTS BOTTLES.

Elegantly cut, of various colours, Plain Caps	9 0	10 0
Richly engraved Caps	10 8	12 0

EAU DE COLOGNE BOTTLES,
Elegantly cut, in various colours,

Richly Engraved Caps	9 0	10 0

UNION (DOUBLE) SCENT BOTTLES,
Elegantly cut, in various colours, each complete in handsome Morocco case, Plain, Engraved, and Jewelled Caps, from 9 0 to 75 0

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT constantly on hand.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

FINE OLD PALE COGNAC,
(heart-shaped label).
A fresh supply of this fine Spirit.
Cash on delivery. Credit.
Price Rs. 27. Rs. 30.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

PANCREATINE.
PANCREATIC EMULSION,
PANCREATIC COCOA,
Prepared by
SAVORY & MOORE.
Fresh Overland supplies on Sale by
THE SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

SEEDS.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited,) receive Overland periodical supplies of Vegetable and Flower Seeds in assorted Packets as undernoted, viz.:—

VEGETABLE SEEDS.
FIRST ASSORTMENT.
(For Salads.)

Peas.	Cucumbers.
Windsor Beans.	Onion.
Mustard.	Lettuce.
Cress.	Beet Root.
Long and Turnip Radishes.	Endive.
Celery.	

SECOND ASSORTMENT.
(For Cooking)

Peas.	Artichoke.
French Beans.	Spinach.
Carrots, large and small.	Cabbage.
Turnip.	Tomato.
Custard Marrow.	Curled Parsley.
Cauliflower.	Knol Kohl.
Brocoli.	

FLOWER SEEDS.
In packets containing

Prince's Feather.	Poppy.
Convolvulus Major.	Candy Tuft.
" Minor.	Lupines.
Balsams.	Coreopsis.
Corn Flower.	Nigella.
Asters.	Eschscholtzia.
Nasturtium.	Sweet William.
Virginia Stock.	Snapdragon.
Sweet Pea.	Sunflower.
Mignionette.	Betunia.
Larkspur.	India Pink
Verbena.	Zinnia
African Marigolds.	

Directions for sowing, choice of soil, &c., accompany each packet.

PRICE PER PACKET.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 4 8	Rs. 5 0

TREACHER & Co., (Limited,)
Bombay and Poona.

CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANTS (MacDOUGALL'S PATENT):—

MacDOUGALL'S PATENT POWDER, FOR GENERAL PURPOSES OF DISINFECTION.	Cash on delivery. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
In Bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, per cwt.	10 0	12 0
In Casks of 200 lbs., each	20 0	24 0
In Bottles with dredger tops, each.....	0 8	0 10
In Packets of 1 lb. each.....	0 4	0 5
In Packets of 4 lbs., each.....	0 12	1 0
Tin Dredgers for above to contain about 1lbs., each	1 0	1 4
MacDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID, for dilution with water and use where the Powder is inapplicable.		
In quart Bottles, each.....	0 12	1 0
" per dozen	8 0	10 0
In Gallon Jars (Jars extra) per gallon.....	4 0	5 0
MacDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED CARBOLIC ACID (FOR SEWAGE PURPOSES) in casks of 30 to 60 gallons each, (casks extra) per gallon.....	1 8	2 0
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID (No. 4 WHITE). In Jars or Gallons each, and casks of 50 to 66 Gallons (casks or jars extra) per Gallon	4 0	5 0
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS, for cleansing and disinfecting purposes and destruction of parasitic insects.		
Dark quality in Canisters of 5 lbs., each...	1 12	2 0
White quality " per lb..	0 8	0 10
Hard Yellow (a capital bath Soap in Skin disease) per bar of about 4 lbs.....	1 12	2 0
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID TOILET SOAPS (WHITE).		
In small bars, each	0 12	1 0
In Tablets, each	0 6	0 8
In boxes of 3 tablets, each.....	1 0	1 4
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT, for cure of skin disease, &c. &c., in Animals, 1 lb. Jars, each	1 0	1 4

N. B.—SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES, BY THE SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Bombay and Poona.

NOTICES.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL.
BRAGG'S CHARCOAL BISCUITS.
Fresh Overland suppl

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	per sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ...	1780½ per sh.
1,048,000	500	400	.....	Bank of Bombay ...	85 per share
1,000,000	500	375	.....	Ditto Ditto New ...	9 per ct pm.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	102 per share
2,000,000	100	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	68 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ...	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ...	3 per share
2,000,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	
2,000,000	200	25	12½	China Bank ...	185 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China ...	5 per share
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoird' Escompteof Paris ...	270 p ct prem.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London ...	Nominal.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	No quot.
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank ...	182 per share
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct.	National Bank of India ...	68 per cent
800,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ...	123 ex di
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	435 per share
	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	83 per share
					65 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob	76 per share
1,200,000	400	130	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China.	69 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ...	500 per share
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p a	Elphinstone Land Co... ...	720 per share
1,000,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do... ...	145 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Prove Land Co. ...	145 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Massagon Land and Reclamation Co.	735 per share
.....	2,000	1,300	25 p a	Pare Canning ...	349
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	.....	Colaba Land Co ...	1,135

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co ...	2,100 pr share
280,000	2,500	2,500	20	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ...	430 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ...	2,375 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship. Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Visgas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ...	120 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight	1s. 1 / 15/16d. to 1s. 0d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 d. to 2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents ...	6 Do. do.	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta ...	At sight	98½
Do.	30 days' sight	98½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
China	60 days' sight	216

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities ...	...	6 per ce
Mercantile Bills ...	...	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	99½
" "	1842-43	
" "	1854-55	
Five per cent Co.'s Loan	1856-57	108½
Riverper cent Public Works Loan	1854-54	112½
Five and half per cent.		113
Municipal 16 per cent. Loan ...		111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ...	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ...	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes ...	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars ...	" 225
Carolas ...	" 200
Mexican Dollars ...	" 220
German Crowns ...	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces ...	" 223
Bar Silver ...	" 108-8
Gold Leaf ...	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English ...	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 27TH MAY.

	New	Per Candy.
Comrawuttee } Ahote }	...	240 to 245
Broach ...	...	250 to 252
Dhollera ...	...	250 to 252
Bhownuggur ...	...	225 to 230
Veravul ...	...	235 to 238
Vingorla ...	...	252 to 255
Dharwar Sawginned } Khandeish ... }	...	230 to 232
Barsee ...	...	

Ready Sales ... ... 1,100 Candies.
For delivery ... ... 950 "
Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 27.

Fellows, Captain, 8th Regiment, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 27.

Hobson, Lieutenant, Transport Train, on duty, to Poona.
Lethbridge, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, to Calcutta.
Hallahan, Assistant Surgeon, R. A., on duty, to Deolalie.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—27TH MAY.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London ...	£2 11s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
" Liverpool ...	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	£0 15s. 0d.
By Overland Route ...	.....	£70s. 0d. to £7 10
To China ...	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	.....
" Mauritius ...	Rs. 1½ per bag.	.....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
May 27	Hurry Pudumsey.	Poole ...	Annesley Bay.
	Thomas Seddons.	Ritson ...	Clyde, Dec. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
May 27	Nadeeda ...	Forman ...	Kurrachee.
	Royal Alexandra.	Browning ...	Liverpool.
	Roumania ...	Cruickshank.	Liverpool.
	Notre Dame Des Victoires ...	Exmelin ...	Havre via Coconada.
	Queen of the West	Wilkins ...	Havre.
	Pehlwan ...	Tarn ...	Kurrachee.
	Pilox (s) ...	Baker ...	Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Nor*, Rock, to Moulmein.
Ship *Khodadar*, Row, to Calcutta.
Ship *Eunice*, Bilton, to Havre.
Barque *Norman*, Orfan, to Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *British Empire*, to Liverpool.
Steamer *Manchester*, to Dutch Mandvee.
Ship *Robinson*, to Kurrachee.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

The first two parts of the Record have now been published, and the third part is in course of preparation and will be published in a few days.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.
LIST OF JUSTICES :—
European,
Native.
MANICKLALL v. THE JUSTICES.
STRIKE OF THE BUTCHERS.
MEETING OF THE BENCH :—
Municipal Funds.
Tax on Labour Carts.
Surplus of Police Fund.
Vote of Thanks to Finance Committee.
Petition of Indigo Dyers.
QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH :—
Complaint by Allee Sulaman.
Petition against the Girgaum Night Soil Depot.
Non-consumers of meat and the cost of the meat train.
A complaint in the wrong quarter.
Appointment of Auditors.
The Standing Committee.
Municipal Contracts.
The Controller of Municipal Accounts and the Excess of Expenditure during 1866, by the Commissioner.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
EFFICIENCY OF THE MUNICIPAL FIRE BRIGADE.
DRAFT BUILDING ACT.

CONTENTS OF PART II.

DRAFT BOMBAY BUILDING ACT, *Continued*.
ADDITION TO LIST OF JUSTICES.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
The Tax on Labour Carts.
The Municipality's Contribution towards expense of the Over Bridges.
The Loan on the Security of the House Rate.
Primary Education in Bombay.
Powers of a Committee of the Bench.
Complaint from Residents of Gorupdavie.
The Salary of the Assistant Executive Engineer.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Collections of Rates.
Re-Distribution of Budget Grants for 1868.
Revised Budget Estimate of Executive Engineer for 1868.
Detailed Revised Estimate of the Health Department for 1868.
Notification of Contracts.
Revised Municipal Act.
THE INDIGO DYERS AT DADUR.
SHEWSHANKER GOVINDRAM v. THE JUSTICES.
CAPTAIN LIERNUR'S PNEUMATIC SEWERAGE SYSTEM :—
Memorandum on the Disposal of Sewerage in Bombay.
Dr. Hewlett's observations on Captain Liernur's System.
Government Resolution.
Letter—The Municipal Commissioner to the Secretary to Government.
Report by Mr. McConochie on Pneumatic Sewerage.
Extract from Minutes of the Hague Town Council.
Extract from Letter from Mr. McConochie.

The third part will contain the Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867 ; Tabular Statements of the Municipal Accounts ; Dr. Hewlett's Annual Health Report ; Mortuary Tables ; Mr. Russel Aitken's Annual Report ; Government Finding on the Wet Dock Question ; Mr. Rawlinson's Report on the Main Drainage Scheme.

The fourth part will contain the Proceedings of some Mofussil Municipalities.

Subscriptions egistered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Price Rs. 12 per annum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

A NIGHT FOR THE MILLION!

REDUCED PRICES!

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB will repeat, by special desire,

"THE TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA,"

and Moliere-Fielding's Farce of

THE MOCK DOCTOR!

OR

THE DUMB LADY CURED!!

ON

FRIDAY EVENING, 29TH MAY

Dress Circle (reserved)...Rs. 4 | Gallery .....Rs. 1 8
" " (unreserved) " 3 | Pit ..... " 1 0
Stalls ..... " 2

Tickets may be secured at the "Oriental Exchange," opposite the Secretariate, and at the Theatre on the night of the Performance.

Doors open at 8 P.M.
Performance to commence at 8-45.

REQUIRED, by a Bank, a good BULLION CLERK, a Parsee preferred. None need apply who has not a thoroughly competent knowledge of the business.

SELTZER WATER FOR SALE—just came from England,—Price Rupee 1 per dozen, Cash, to be had at MANECKJEE BURJORJEE, No. 11 Forbes Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—REQUIRED, for service on board the GUN BOAT "CLYDE," an ENGINEER. Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials, should be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th May 1868.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, No. 5 Meadow Street, on THURSDAY the 2nd July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business, viz—

1. To receive and consider the Liquidators' final Report and Accounts.
2. To pass a Resolution to the effect that the Company is duly wound up in terms of Act X. of 1866.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Liquidators.
No. 5 Meadow Street, Bombay, 27th May 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the late SUCKEENABAI GHASSWALLIE, Mahomedan, Kushin, Inhabitant, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by JACOB FUCKEER MAHOMED, and COOLSUMBAI, his wife. All persons concerned or interested in the Estate of the deceased are hereby informed that such application has been made.—Dated this 27th day of May 1868.

R. J. ABRAHAM,
For W. H. THACKER,
Applicants' Proctor.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of DOSSABHOY MEERWANJEE & Co.

THE SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND in this Estate (3¾ per cent.) is now payable at the Office of MR. P. E. BENDIR, Elphinstone Circle. Creditors who have not yet applied for the same or for former Dividend (5 per cent) are requested to do so forthwith.

P. E. BENDIR,
DAMODER HEERJEE, } Trustees.
Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 26th May 1868.

FRERE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation), will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Church Street, at 3 P.M., on WEDNESDAY the 3rd day of June next, for the following purpose :—

To appoint a Liquidator in the room of Calliandass Mohundass, Esq., deceased, or to empower Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, Esq., to act as Sole Liquidator.

By order of the Liquidator,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Manager.
27th May 1868.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE.—The Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India have received their first supply of fresh VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and FRUIT SEEDS from London, and Seeds can be had at very moderate prices on application to the Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Outstation Orders must be accompanied by remittances or reference in Bombay, as also with instructions as to the way in which they are to be forwarded.

Detailed Lists of Seeds can be had, free of charge, on application to the undersigned, and payment of one anna for postage Stamp in cases where Lists are required to be forwarded by Post.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary to the Society.
Town Hall, Bombay, 25th May 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bankshall Street, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of July next, on the close of the proceedings of the Extraordinary General Meeting, called at noon, on that date, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts made up to the 30th April 1868, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Directors.
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Provisional Secretary.
Calcutta, No. 6, Bankshall Street, 19th May 1868.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—A SECOND DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of RUPEES TEN (10) per SHARE, will be made at the Office of the Association, No. 19, David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, on and after THURSDAY the 28th instant. Shareholders when applying for payment are requested to produce Provisional Share Certificates or Allotment Letters with Second Call Receipts.

M. R. DE QUADROS,
A. C. BRIJE,
AMBARAM KAVULRAM,
MOTICHUND MANECKCHUND, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 26th May 1868.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, June the 2nd, at 2 P.M ; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAIL.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P and O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 29th May, at 9 A.M. a packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
OVERLAND MAIL, ...	June 2nd.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Mauritius	"	"	"
China Mail	May 29th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	"	"	"
Penang	"	"	"
Singapore	"	"	"
Hongkong	"	"	"
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.	June 13th.		
Cape of Good Hope	"	"	"
Natal	"	"	"
Reunion	"	"	"
St. Helena	"	"	"
Muscat	4th & 17th.	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	"	"	"
Bussorah	"	"	"
Bagdad	"	"	"
Malabar Coast & Calcutta.	1st & 15th.	"	"
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.		

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1868 are at present fixed as follows, China and Australia :—

Tuesday	June 2	Tuesday	Sept. 15
"	" 9	"	" 22
"	" 16	"	" 29
"	" 23	"	October 6
"	" 30	"	" 13
"	July 7	"	" 20
"	" 14	Saturday	" 31
"	" 21	"	Nov. 7
"	" 24	"	" 14
"	August 4	"	" 21
"	" 11	"	" 28
"	" 18	"	Dec. 5
"	" 25	"	" 12
Tuesday	Sept. 1	"	" 19
"	" 8	"	" 26

CHINA MAILS.

May	29	September	18
June	13	October	2
"	26	"	16
July	10	"	30
"	24	November	13
August	7	"	27
"	21	December	11
September	4	"	25

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1868.

WE have before us a pamphlet by Lieut. Colonel Goldsmid, Chief Director of the Indo-European Telegraph, on "The State and Prospects of the existing Indo-European Line." The object of the pamphlet is not clear. In the opening sentences it is stated by the author that he has considered it a duty to submit a short statement of facts, "without the knowledge of which no person can be a competent judge of the reasons which influence Government to withhold a guarantee from a new Red Sea line; nor can it be taken for granted that any such line will be really superior to land communication by the Persian Gulf when alternated and organized," as is proposed to be done by means of the new projected line through Prussia, Russia, and the Black Sea. Assuming that his object is to put the British public in a position to sit in judgment on its own Government concerning its obstinate refusal to aid in the construction of a sub-marine cable through the Red Sea, we shall briefly indicate the point of view occupied by Colonel Goldsmid, and the class of facts which he regards as essential to the formation of a correct judgment on the policy of the English and Indian Governments. It will be seen that Colonel Goldsmid has looked at the whole matter with the eye of a departmental clerk, and from the point of view neither of a statesman nor of a philosopher.

Let it be remembered that the strongest of all possible reasons that can be assigned for the construction of a Red Sea line, is the political reason that if the war with which Europe is constantly threatened were to break out, England would be cut off from telegraphic communication with her Eastern Empire; that, therefore, if a commercial telegram were never to pass along the cable, it becomes the imperative duty of England to lay a cable along the Red Sea route, which, amid the wildest turmoil and anarchy that might rage on the Continent, would be at her own entire command. Now, what are those facts without a knowledge of which Colonel Goldsmid denies the right and competency of all men to form any opinion upon the policy of Government? They are in effect these :—In 1866, two months after the Report of the Select Committee on East India Communications was published, he set out on a mission to Paris, Vienna, and Constantinople, and Major Champain set out on a kindred mission to Berlin and St. Petersburg with the view of opening out further means of telegraphic communication by land with India. Colonel Goldsmid effected certain arrangements which have never been carried out, and Major Champain countenanced the Russo-Persian scheme of Messrs. Siemens Brothers, which will enable messages to be transmitted from London to Teheran without repetition at intermediate stations. Colonel Goldsmid shows that some steps have been taken to utilize the Persian lines of telegraph and the wire between Alexandria and Diarbekir along the Syrian coast. He further shows that in 1867 he endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to negotiate an alternative land line between Teheran and Gwadur; that short alternative routes have been secured through Persia, "all of which are not likely to fail at one and the same time;" that to induce a greater use of the existing wires a reduction has been proposed in the cost of a single message from £5 to a maximum of £3-10; that frequently messages arrive within the 24 hours, and that the maximum is so and so and the minimum is so and so. These pleas are chiefly vindications of the action of Government and of the administration of the Telegraph Department against the findings of the Commission on East India communications and other current arguments which have been urged upon Government to induce it to give a guarantee or render pecuniary aid to any Company that might undertake the laying of a Red Sea cable. It will be seen that these vindications do not touch or approach the great political reason which we have already set forth, as the paramount reason for the construction of the cable by Government itself or the aiding of a Company willing to construct it. Colonel Goldsmid, however, could not ignore this reason, but, as we have said, like a departmental clerk, he misunderstands it. We do not say he has resorted to disingenuousness to escape from the weight of the argument (for he is hostile to the Red Sea scheme); but it is marvellous in our eyes that he should have succeeded so signally in missing the meaning of words. The objection to the present telegraphic system is that "what was wanted was one line under British control and free, from end to end, of all Asiatic or European complications." Colonel Goldsmid replies :—

"The object of having 'one line under British control' will, it is hoped, be in a great measure attained by the proposed line of Messrs Siemens Brothers. Where this fails, politically, to represent the particular condition contemplated, the deficiency in no way effects rapid and regular working. The requirement that this line should be free from end to end, of all foreign political complications would not be fulfilled on any line passing through Egypt, and would fail to capitulate, so if it reached Egypt by France and Italy. Great stress has been laid by the objectors to the present line on the assumed fact that the messages have to pass through the hands of so many clerks ignorant of English—not exactly, however, as stated, "Arabs, Turks, and Barbarians," and that mutilations are consequently almost inevitable might in reply produce very numerous instances of perfectly rendered Indian messages, or refer to mistakes which are of daily occurrence on non-Indian or even Home lines; but had rather point to the proposed introduction of improved instruments for transmitting messages," &c.

It was never contemplated by the advocates of a line which should be wholly under British control that such line should pass either through France or Italy or through the territory of any Continental power whatever. It is possible, no doubt, by conventions with European Governments to obtain a line which shall be wholly worked by English clerks, during time of peace; but what is wanted is a line which shall be entirely under British control in time of war, and no line fulfils this condition to the utmost except the line *via* Gibraltar and the Red Sea. Colonel Goldsmid passes from, without scarcely touching, this supreme political consideration; and turns to the mere efficiency of the service. What is the service worth, even though in the hands of English clerks, if an often-threatened convulsion is raging throughout Europe from the Atlantic to the mouths of the Danube. In the telegram we publish to-day, Sir Stafford Northcote stands upon tangible ground when he declines to aid a line *via* Gibraltar, on the ground that politically the present lines are sufficient. His position is neither wise nor prudent, but still it is tangible, and in assuming it he deliberately closes on the main issue with his adversaries in opinion. Colonel Goldsmid, on the other hand, for anything his pamphlet shows, does not seem to be aware that such a thing as the laying of a cable *via* Gibraltar has ever been proposed, and instead of putting us in a position to be "competent judges" of the policy of Government in discountenancing a line entirely British from Cornwall to Alexandria and Suez to Bombay, he begins to maunder about the introduction of improved instruments, as if improved instruments would keep communication alive by virtue of their mere excellence, in the event of the sudden opening of the Eastern Question and a momentary success in Turkey and a raid into or conspiracy with Persia on the part of Russia.

Colonel Goldsmid makes yet another reference to the attitude of Government towards a Red Sea cable. "Bad and unsatisfactory," he says, "as the Persian Gulf route may be described to be, "the fact of its continued maintenance by Government constitutes an important contribution "towards the general object contemplated. In "such light, it might perhaps fairly stand in lieu "of a guarantee on a new Red Sea cable." Reading a remark of so extraordinary a character from an officer holding the position of Chief Director of the Indo-European Telegraph, we are tempted to ask, if Colonel Goldsmid really understands the question which the commercial, and a large political section of the public, are now agitating. The latter see that it is essential to the best interests of the Empire that a Gibraltar and Red Sea line should be laid, and the commercial public know well that, in the event of a war in which England is compelled to take part, they will be entirely shut off from telegraphic communication with India and the East. The newly projected line travels all the way through Russian territory from beyond Warsaw to the Crimea. Does Colonel Goldsmid expect that Russia will allow one single message to pass through his "improved instruments" when the signal gun that opens the Eastern Question shall be fired? It is against the danger, in time of war, of total severance of the means of instantaneously communicating with her Eastern Empire that England needs to provide, and no arrangements for improving the transmission of messages in time of peace, which is Colonel Goldsmid's alpha and omega, will effect that end.

ONE of the most refreshing and gratifying things that it is our lot to meet with in Bombay is when our contemporary is seized with a little fit of sanctimoniousness, as he was yesterday, and indulges in some good natured rhapsody like that which good and unctuous gentlemen sing through the nose in the pleasant month of May in Exeter Hall. The *Times of India* yesterday, in a moment of extreme confidence, told its readers that the relenting of Theodorus at the last moment, which led to the surrender of the captives, "may fairly be regarded as a special interposition of Providence in mercy to the captives." Doubtful whether one declaration of this kind was sufficient to convince the heart of a sceptical public, our contemporary tells us again in the same article that "the thought involuntarily arises that Heaven itself . . . . seems," by the result, "to have set its seal upon the propriety of the Chief's decision, to send back Theodorus's mission rather than accept the captives" on Theodorus's terms. We are far from wishing to controvert so simple and beautiful a faith. Mr. Rassam must be a greater personage than we ever imagined him to be, if our contemporary's theory is correct, that he has been made the real live object of a special miracle in days when most people had begun to believe that special miracles were at an end. We trust, however, if it is ever the lot of the public to see this distinguished and valuable envoy (we need not speak here of his fellow-captives) that they will remember the words of the *Times of India* and look upon him with that reverence which is due to a man to save whose life the Almighty has seen fit to interfere by a "special interposition." After this we are almost disposed to retract what we wrote of him the other day when we expressed a hope that his public career was at an end. An envoy for whom "Heaven itself" works miracles is not an envoy to be sneezed at, and by all means if England has any other difficult, dangerous, or delicate mission on hand she possibly could not find a man more favoured of Heaven than Mr. Rassam. At least we have not heard of any other envoy of whom it could be said that he was the subject of a "pucka" miracle. The beautiful and childlike faith of our contempory reminds us of those days when starving families, after feeding on water for a week, were suddenly surprised, in answer to their prayers, with a mysterious knock at the door, followed by a two-penny loaf walking spontaneously in and laying itself down on the kitchen table. We once read of a negro who at dinner used to pray for any particular dish which he desired and which had not been vouchsafed to him. Some wags, who knew his weakness, one day ordered that the usual potatoes should be withheld, and Sambo, after examining the contents of the various dishes, raised a loud petition to Heaven for potatoes. When Sambo was at the very climax of appeal for the missing edible, the wags hurled in upon Sambo's table through the open window a whole basketful, and the startled black, believing that Heaven had verily heard his petition, cocked his astonished eyes to the ceiling exclaiming (we apologise for the irreverence)—"Dem it, Massa L——d, please to luff 'em down a little easier nex' time." The *Times of India*'s miracle, like Sambo's, we are afraid, could be explained by natural causes.

THE measure oddly enough styled in the telegrams "Mr. Gladstone's Suspensory Bill," is the bill which, as announced on a previous occasion, was introduced by the leader of the Opposition on the 14th inst. for the purpose of suspending appointments in the Irish Church. By their votes at the second reading the Commons have again placed on record their determination to abolish the Irish Establishment.

WE understand that the mail which is due here on the 5th July will be the first that passes through the hands of the newly appointed "ocean sorters." Lieutenant Nicol, a head sorter, and Mr. S. Macpherson, his assistant, left by the steamer of Tuesday for Suez, and will return with the mail we have mentioned. The sorters will only be employed on the voyage from Suez to Bombay; the mails for England are sorted in the Mediterranean.

WITH reference to the retiring Quarter Master General the following General Order has been issued :—"Major General Paton being about to lay down the office of Quartermaster General, the Commander-in-Chief in India begs to return him his best thanks for the admirable manner in which he has directed his department during the last five years. Major General Paton had previously served in the department in the several grades since 1845, and he was particularly distinguished in his early career during the wars of Lord Gough, his gallant conduct having been frequently noticed by the General Officers under whom he served."

IT is a pity that the Commissioner of Police has thought it necessary (as we are informed he has) to put a stop to the amusements of the young Parsee cricketers who have been in the habit of pitching their wickets, very much to their own benefit and amusement, and rarely, if at all, to the inconvenience of any one else, in the spacious oval on the Esplanade formed by the new Rotten Row. We are not aware of the purposes for which it was intended by Mr. Bellasis and his co-adjutors that that large area of enclosed ground should be used, but if it is not to be available for such games as cricket (which the place just seems made for) we cannot imagine what else could be the object, for certainly those who walk there of an evening could be counted on one's fingers. The promenade at the beach, and the road at the other side of the Row, take away all the pedestrians; and if the lusty youngsters who wield the bat and ball are banished from the oval, the ground had better be sold at once as sites for building purposes. We imagine that any inconvenience caused by the cricketers can only have been of the very slightest character, and certainly nothing more than cricket causes anywhere. It would be about as unreasonable to put a stop to thoroughfare in the streets for fear of accidents as to enforce the prohibition we allude to.

ONE of the most gratifying circumstances in connection with the Abyssinian Expedition is the candid and generous manner in which the Continental press has spoken of its successful termination. So far as we have seen, there has been no carping and fault-finding on the part of the journalists of France, but a frank expression of admiration and surprise at a wise and unselfish policy and an excellent military organization. The *Siecle*, indeed, was prone to doubt the intimation that Abyssinia was to be evacuated by the army, but in this respect that journal was quite exceptional. This kindly international feeling and absence of jealousy is probably due in a] great measure to the extraordinary increase that has taken place during the last year or two in the intercourse between the two peoples, particularly as a result of the great Paris Exhibition. And when we find even Frenchmen so prompt to sound our praise, it would be only becoming on our part to abstain from blowing our own trumpet at all excessive. We may well be content to find that justice is so readily done us, and it is as unworthy as it is superfluous to indulge in such self-glorification as we find in the following sentiments of the *Bangalore Herald* :—"In the same way had we marched through 400 miles of difficult and inaccessible country, to fight the French, or the Russians, or all the nations of Europe combined, the result would have been precisely the same. We must always conquer. When the greatest military nations in the world have invariably recoiled from the shock of conflict, when their troops have retired in disorder at the mere gleam of the British bayonet and the sound of British cannon, it is no wonder, and no disgrace, that the late King of Abyssinia should have viewed with dismay the slow but certain approach of the army of vengeance. It is no disgrace that when the din of battle came, his men were scattered like chaff before the wind. Is not the same also written in the books of the chronicles of the British Army? In Flanders, in the Peninsula War, in the Crimea, in India. The fighting part of the question, then, may be taken for granted." Probably this was penned for the amiable purpose of gratifying the *Herald*'s military readers.

CHARMED, possibly, by Sir Stafford Northcote's *largesse* to the charities of the benighted presidency, the *Madras Times* is rejoicing in the prospect of having him over us as Governor General of India some of these days. "Altogether," says our contemporary, "the recent debates in Parliament—if so they may in courtesy be styled—on Indian questions have done Sir Stafford Northcote good in India, and should he be willing to succeed Sir John Lawrence, whose five years as Governor General expire next December, he will come out with a prestige and popularity not to be despised. It is to be hoped that he will be made a peer before leaving England—an hereditary peer if need be, for the Viceroy of India should not be a commoner. We must say we do not share our contemporary's respect for hereditary peerages; on the contrary, we think the fewer there are of them the better. And the principle that "the Viceroy of India should not be a commoner" is a dangerous one and hardly in keeping with modern notions. It is rather our pride that "commoners" now hold the highest offices of the State, with a simple Mister before their names; and India especially can count a brilliant host of commoners that have adorned her history. Apart from this, we do not quite understand what Sir Stafford Northcote's claim to a peerage can be grounded on, at present. If it is his donations to Madras, we must dissent; let him be content in that case with the "prestige and popularity" that the good folks of Madras choose to give him in return for his money. The *Times* goes on to say :—"Sir Stafford Northcote is not a very earnest Tory, and Mr. Gladstone's personal liking for his former Private Secretary, which peeps out in the Parliament debates, would stand him in good stead when the Conservatives are out of office. We want a comparatively young statesman at the head of the affairs in India, who is on a friendly footing with both Whig and Tory, one who has a courtly and attractive demeanour, aptitude for hard work, and a practical knowledge of administration at home. All these qualifications are found in Sir Stafford Northcote. A Governor General who has had the ear of the House of Commons for a decade, possesses a power for good which a comparatively unknown man must often sorely need. In the eyes of most members of Parliament there is no doubt that the Governor General of this year of grace is an abstraction; but should Sir Stafford succeed to that exalted office he will be remembered, and his acts and wishes regarded by the light of a personal acquaintance. With Sir Stafford, or we would hope Lord Northcote, as Viceroy, Lord Belmore, who is now Governor of Sydney, would stand a very good chance of, at an early date, being promoted to either Madras or Bombay—the latter more probably, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's health being very unsatisfactory."

THEODORE has found an advocate in the Indian press. The *Madras Athenæum* thinks, apparently, that it was quite gratuitous and unnecessary for Sir Robert Napier to attack Magdala after the captives had been released and after what had been pronounced to be "the sole object" of the expedition had thus been gained. The ministerial utterances of Lord Stanley and Sir Stafford Northcote, elicited some months ago in Parliament, are referred to as showing that, ostensibly, Government had no object in view beyond the release of the prisoners and intended that the army should retire immediately on the attainment of that object. It is maintained, however, that the private instructions Sir Robert Napier is supposed (and probably enough, though we do not know it as a positive fact) to have received from the Home Government, to the effect that he was not to leave Theodore in the country if he could help it, were not altogether consistent with that avowed policy. The proclamation which Sir Robert Napier himself addressed to

threatened the territory of all. This policy was not successful. We became involved in hostilities with Hyder, and then the Nizam invaded the Carnatic. Then when we had concluded a treaty with Hyder, and his territory was invaded by the Mahrattas, he complained and with some justice, that the British would render him no assistance. Finally, the growing power and hostility of Hyder and his son Tippoo led them to be regarded as enemies to the English; but whilst it was to our interest to keep up a confederacy of the Mahrattas and the Nizam against Mysore, and we did our best to carry out this object by maintaining one Resident at Poona and another at Hyderabad, we were neither prepared to guarantee the Nizam against the Mahrattas, nor the Mahrattas against the Nizam. Indeed the timidity which prevailed in the English councils between the days of Warran Hastings and those of the Marquis of Wellesley was only worthy of a company of traders. In one notable instance the Nizam put the question of what the English would do if his dominions were invaded by the Mahrattas, whilst his army was absent fighting with the English against Tippoo. The Resident replied that under such circumstances the Company ought to sacrifice their all in his defence. This answer was considered by Sir John Shore to be most impolitic, and yet any evasion would have led the Nizam to draw the conclusion that he was being made a cat's-paw by his English allies.

Meantime a grave danger of a very different character was growing up both at Hyderabad and Poona. A British Resident was posted at each Court, but at the same time a strong French element existed in the army of each State. Both the Nizam and the Peishwa had learned to value the superiority of European officers and European drill; and as the English Company would help neither, the Peishwa had engaged M. De Boignes to maintain and drill a native force under French officers, whilst M. Raymond was doing the same in the army of the Nizam. All this while Tippoo was directly intriguing with the French at the Mauritius contrary to treaty, and was carrying on similar intrigues to detach the Nizam from the British alliance. Indeed there can be no doubt that when the Marquis of Wellesley reached India in 1798 the British empire was seriously threatened. The Marquis of Wellesley saw that the cautious timidity of his predecessors Sir John Shore had placed the empire in real danger. Accordingly he promptly dispersed the French force at Hyderabad by a *coup de main*. He blotted out the Mussulman principality in Mysore, and set up a Hindoo dynasty in its room. He inflicted a lasting blow upon the pretensions of the Mahrattas, not only by a succession of victories, but by securing the emblem of a paramount power which was supposed to exist in the puppet Mogul.

The political status of the Nizam was now altogther changed. He had never been an independent sovereign in the European sense of the word, inasmuch as he had previously acknowledged the supremacy of the Mogul at Delhi. But the Marquis of Wellesley brought him into subsidiary alliance with the British Government; and he could neither undertake wars, nor carry on negotiations with other States, excepting through the Government of India. In other words the Nizam bartered his international life for protection against the Mahrattas; and he largely profited by the exchange; for had not the British Government stepped in, his dynasty would have been extinguished and his dominions would in all probability have been absorbed into the Mahratta empire.

The progress of affairs in Hyderabad territory during the present century presents a few salient points which are well worthy of remark. For many years British interference was rarely exercised, but in 1820 Sir Charles Metcalfe was appointed Resident, and after a few months discovered that every department of the State was totally disorganised. Accordingly, with the concurrence of the Nizam's Government, he appointed European officers as Superintendants in the different districts, and charged them with the general supervision of the revenue assessments and police. This system lasted eight years and is said to have produced the happiest results in preventing oppressions and disorders. In 1829 the Nizam Secunder Jah died, and was succeeded by his son Nasir-oo-dowla. Of one the first acts of the new ruler was to request the British Government to withdraw the system of supervision introduced by Sir Charles Metcalfe. The request was granted; and the turbulence of the Zemindars at once began to revive, and the country rapidly relapsed into its former disorders. The evil was further aggravated by the policy of of strict non-interference, which was pursued by Lord William Bentinck. At length in 1835 the Court of Directors instructed the Government of India to intimate to the Nizam through the Resident, that they could not remain indifferent spectators to the disorder and misrule which had so long prevailed in his territories. Subsequently a dangerous Wahabee conspiracy was discovered; and further troubles seemed likely to arise from the lawless bands of Arabs and other mercenaries in the service of the Nizam. In 1853 the Nizam was relieve from a portion of his obligations to the British Government by the cession of the Berars; and about the same time Salar Jung was appointed to his present post of Minister to the Nizam. In 1857 Nasir-oo-dowla died, and was succeeded by his eldest son Afuzl-oo-dowla, the present sovereign.

The loyalty of the Nizam to the British Government during the Mutiny, and the reforms introduced by Sir Salar Jung, have been so much discussed that perhaps it is scarcely necessary at this time to revert again to the matter. It will suffice to say that of late years the Nizam's Government appears to have awakened to its responsibilities; and with abolition of transit duties, the introduction of railways, and the opening up of the country to the public opinion of Europe, we have no doubt that the administration will continue to improve, to the increased benefit of the people and the nobles. As late as December last Sir Richard Temple, who was then Resident, reported that many important reforms in the internal administration had been recently carried out, upon the principle of making it as proximate as nearly as might be to the system which prevails in British districts. Moreover the mortgages on certain districts, which had been made over to Arab Chiefs and others in satisfaction of claims, had been paid off, and the lands brought under the regular settlement and management. On the whole the present aspect of afiairs is encouraging and we trust that the time may never arrive when the interference of the British Government in the Nizam's admlnistration will again be rendered necessary.

It may be easily inferred from the foregoing sketch that the position of Resident at Hyderabad is one of grave responsibility. Such an officer has not only to represent the British Government in the Court of Hyderabad, but to superintend the administration of the Berars; and thus not only is some political experience and tact necessary in a Resident, but a practical familiarity with the revenue and judicial administration in British Provinces. As regards the filling up of the present vacancy, nothing is known or likely to be known until the selection has been finally made; and indeed the vacancy has occurred as suddenly as it did on the death of Colonel Davidson in 1862, when as will be remembered many candidates were named, but a considerable period elapsed before Sir George Yule was finally appointed to the post.

WASTE LANDS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*The Englishman.*)

THE Supplement to the *Central Provinces' Gazette* contains a report by the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Nimar, on the wholly waste lots of land in that district. These by no means comprise the entire waste lands, as in addition to those mentioned in the report, there are other lands which will be reserved from the limits of partly cultivated villages as the present settlement proceeds, and some which cannot be reserved for Government until the expiration of the current settlement. Five hundred and sixty-nine lots are comprised in the present report, situated partly in the Taptee and Nerbudda valleys, and partly on the central plateau between these two valleys. The lands on the plateau are for the most part of little value, the soil being poor and thin, the only exception being the Asseergurh jungle, extending over about 100 square miles, near the line of Railroad, and producing good fire-wood. The lands in the valleys cousist, on the contrary, of large tracts of fine culturable soil, capable of producing any crop, and in the best parts two crops during the year, and generally level. There is an abundance of fire-wood, and some of the lots produce bamboos and mowha trees. The Great Indian Peninsula Railroad traverses the district from one end to the other, and has six stations in it, and the best of the lands are within twenty miles of the line, and have good cart-roads passing through them. At present the supply of water is uncertain, there being few permanent streams except the Nerbudda river, but there are ample means for storing water. The city of Boorhanpore, within twelve miles of some of the lots, and containing about 35,000 inhabitants, would afford a market for the produce of the land in the vicinity. The supply of local labour is limited, Koorkoos, Bheels and Bhillalas being the only people who can live in the forests, which, from September to December, are very unhealthy, although healthy during the remainder of the year. The rain-fall averages about forty inches, and the clearance of the jungles would no doubt considerably improve the climate.

INDIA A THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

(*The Pioneer.*)

IN the third century of the Hegira, that is, between 812 and 912 A. D., two Arabian travellers visited India and wrote accounts of this country. Nothing can be more curious to the idle, and few things more instructive to the man of affairs than such delinections of ancient life. The India, through which the merchant, Sulaiman, travelled was a land of strange customs and striking legends, of which but few and uncertain traces have come down to the present day. It was a country parcelled out into principalities in the most diverse stages of civilisation, and inhabited by races differing from one another in colour, in religion, and in habits of life. As yet Islam had not planted its standards in the valley of the Seven Rivers. One prince, and almost only one, is spoken of as being favourable to the new creed; but he was favourable only in the sense and to the degree that Akbar was favourable to Christians, or as the Hanseatic League was favourable to Jews. He tolerated them. This prince enjoyed the title of Balhara, king of the men who have their ears pierced, and he formed the chief of a sort of confederacy in Northern India, such as we have but uncertain indications of in the Sanskrit writings, and which had fallen to pieces before the Mussulman conquest rolled down upon Hindosthan. "Every prince of India," we quote the new edition of Sir Henry Elliot's extracts, "is master in his own state, but all pay homage to the supremacy of the Balhara. The representatives sent by the Balhara to other princes are received with most profound respect, in order to show him honor. He gives regular pay to his troops, as the practice is among the Arabs. He has many horses and elephants, and immense wealth. The coins which pass in his country are the Tataruya-dirhams, each of which weighs a dirham and a half of the coinage of the king. They are dated from the year in which the dynasty acquired the throne. They do not, like the Arabs, use the Hijra of the Prophet, but date their eras from the beginning of their kings' reigns."

Of the minor potentates who paid court to this Balhara, prince of the men who have their ears pierced, brief descriptions are given. One of them is famous for his cavalry and for his hatred to the new sect called the Mussulmans. He is very wealthy, has mines of the precious metals, and carries on the business of his kingdom, not by a currency of gold and silver dust. "There is no conntry in India," adds the worthy merchant, Sulaiman, "more safe from robbers." Another prince is friendly to the Arabs, but has few troops, and therefore lives at peace with his neighbours. Tha ladies of his country are "white" and the most beautiful in India. A third monarch goes out to war with fifty thousand elephants, but can take the field only in winter, because his elephants cannot bear thirst. He has also fifteen thousand washermen iu his army. The subjects of a fourth prince "dwell in the wilds and mountains,' a fifth has his kingdom on the sea-shore, and "is poor and proud." He makes some revenue, however, by collecting amber and selling pepper.

The currency of the various states in the confederation is usually mentioned. Some make use of coined money; others, as we have seen, of gold dust; others, of cowries. The staple articles of trade are usually spices, gems, or other natural products, but we also hear of manufactures, such as "the stuff called *Samara* of which *Madabs* are made," and of a fabric "which is not to be found elsewhere, so fine and delicate that a dress made of it may be passed through a signet ring." There is no difficulty in identifying these articles, and there appears to have been a brisk trade with Persia through the Hindoo Koosh long before the soldiers of Islam poured through its passes.

Some of the customs and legends are very striking, but they all appear to have been more or less connected with the deeply religious character of the people. The merchant Sulaiman, like the diplomatist Megasthenes, found the Indians a grave, abstracted people, chiefly talking upon life and death. There was no lack of the active and practical element. Hard fighters, clear-headed administrators, keen merchants, skilful manufacturers were plentiful, but the general tone of their legends and customs plainly declared that they were but pilgrims and sojourners in this world. "In the states of the Balhara and in other provinces of India," writes Abu Zaid, circ. A. D. 900, "one may see men burn themselves on a pile." This arises, he continues, from their deep and ever present belief in the metempsychosis. Many of them looked upon the earth, to use their own Sanskrit metaphor, as a bird regards a branch upon which it alights for a moment to rest its wings and then flies away. They left this world often for the mere pleasure of accompanying a friend or patron to the next. Some of the kings of India when they ascend the throne have a quantity of rice cooked and served on banana leaves. Attached to the king's person are three or four hundred companions, who have joined him of their free will without compulsion. When the king has eaten some of the rice he gives it to his companions. Each in his turn takes a small quantity of it and eats it. All those who so eat the rice are obliged, when the king dies, or is slain, to burn themselves to the very last man on the very day of the king's decease."

Widow-burning was not unknown, but it was perfectly optional, and is spoken of as a custom that only "sometimes" took place. The merchant, Sulaiman, (circ. 851 A. D.) witnessed the following impressive ceremony:—"When the king of Sarandip dies, his corpse is carried on a low carriage very near the ground, with the head so attached to the back of the vehicle that the occiput touches the ground, and the hair drags in the dust. A woman follows with a broom, who sweeps the dust on to the face of the corpse, and cries out, 'Oh men, behold! this man yesterday was your king; he reigned over you, and you obeyed his orders, see now to what he is brought; he has bid fare-well to the world, and the angel of death has carried off his soul. Do not allow yourselves to be led astray by the pleasures of this life,' and such like words. The ceremoney lasts for three days, after which the body is burnt with sandal, camphor and saffron, and the ashes scattered to the winds. All the Indians burn their dead. Sarandip is the last of the islands dependent on India. Sometimes, when the corpse of a king is burnt, his wives cast themselves upon the pile and burn with it; but it is for them to choose whether they will do so or not."

THE GUICOWAR'S EXTORTIONS.

(*Guzerat Mitra.*)

THE Barbaric Chief of Baroda has set to play his money-squeezing machinery in a more unscrupulous and wilder manner than ever. That any restraints, perceptible or imperceptible, have been placed over his most disgraceful extortions we have yet to learn. Having exhausted almost all plausible means to replenish his coffers, and to feed his diabolical extravagances, he lately invited the Seths and Showkars of Baroda, desiring them to lend him money on six per cent. interest. Their reply was to this effect—"Formerly the Sirkar used to pay 12 per cent; your Highness has now reduced it to six; whilst we cannot obtain money even at eight. Still we would have lent you, but that we are at present in highly straitened circumstances." Hereupon the Chief sent for his Minister and informed him—"*rupia pahje*," *i. e.*, money is wanted. Bhow Sindhia then sent for Lullooobhai, the Fouzdar, who informed the Guicowar that if he were invested with full powers, he would by any means obtain for the Sirkar a crore of rupees. The powers were at once granted to him, and many a person is now panic-struck. All the instances of extortions can never be told; but surely few else than the Resident could have better information. Government and the public in general may be informed of some of these instances conveyed to our notice. One of the general principles of the Guicowar now is that on learning that a certain individual is, possessed of money, he is summoned and informed, that either his son, or daughter, or he himself, was adulterous, or had committed a certain offence, and that therefore if he did not surrender so many thousand rupees he was liable to confinement and the usual tyrannies. The minimum extortion is Rs. 1,000; the maximum anything above 50,000. The Patel of Teltaloa is imprisoned not having paid the amount demanded from him. A large sum having been demanded from the agent of the branch firm of Mulharrao, he has disappeared. Meantime a fine of Rs. 100 is levied daily from the firm until his return. The subjects of the British Government, who have their firms at Baroda, having refused to pay anything, they have been ordered to quit the city. The Mody of Paiga was also unable to pay. It was consequently ordered that the sepoys who owed him money should not pay him, their wages being meanwhile confiscated by the Chief. A Patel of Oonjha, subject to the Patun Purgannah, was suddenly arrested, and ordered to pay Rs. 3,200. As he hesitated to obey he was thrashed and confined until he obeyed. A Bania, Motichund, a subject of our Government, has been apprehended along with his brother, having a firm in a village of the Guicowar, and are not to be released until Rs. 13,000 are paid. The Vahiwutdar of Kadi and Patun is held under confinement until he consents to pay Rs. 20,000, which are to be levied by the utmost distress if he continues refusing. Some years ago, a Showkar of Showngnhud was charged with a certain offence which was now revived, and he was not acquitted until he paid Rs. 25,000. Twenty five years ago, a daughter of a Showkar of Shidhpore acquired the inheritance of her deceased father, when a Nuzzerana was paid to the Durbar according to the usage; but another claim was lately made, the woman was imprisoned and was not liberated until she paid Rs. 50,000. The Ameen of Dehgaum has been fined Rs. 52.000, which he is unable to pay, and so undergoes imprisonment. A gentleman of high position, who has been at the pains to collect these instances personally at Baroda, "from reliable sources, and after every possible enquiry," concludes with the following views, which we translate:—

"There will be no end to citing instances. But these are indeed sufficient to call for the most serious attention of Government. Many petition the Resident, but none heeds them. Even the subjects of the English Government are suffering incarceration. Supposing they are accused of any offences, in that case also they should be handed over to their Government. What has become with the Resident, I am at a loss to understand.. It is perfectly useless to say anything to the Guicowar. Speak to him, and pour water over a stone. He has nothing like law, not even the shadow of a law, to guide him. His will is his law. His servants are of the most debased character. The best of them are those sacked out by the British Government. That his subjects could rebel, the Chief has no such idea. He knows full well that were any such contingency to occur, his powerful ally would at once come to his rescue."

LIBELS ON SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

(*Englishman's Saturday Evening's Journal.*)

THAT wonderful and fearfully got up print, the *Dacca News*, has an article entitled—"News for Sir John Lawrence," the first sentence of which the writer commences by confessing to his readers his ignorance of the Press Act for India, but if we are to judge from what he puts before them, he might as well have pleaded ignorance of the common rudiments of English grammar. We fancy Sir John would be rather startled at seeing the following:—

We firmly believe, just as firmly as that Sir John Lawrence occupies his leisure hours with reading copies of Private Telegrams, that the names of shareholders and number of copies issued are required by Government in order to enable it to use private and undue methods of coercing, threatening, bribing or silencing a Press.

Fancy all "private" telegrams being sent to Government-House to be made use of in order to bully the "Press." We should like to see a fancy portrait of Sir John Lawrence in the act of reading "all" the telegraphic communications so soon as received, and at the same time using undue influence with poor Jones simply because he is the owner of a few shares in a tea company that does'nt pay. But Sir John is not the only game at which this worthy and wonderfully inventive writer aims his dirty shaft. The Editor of the *Friend of India* is next treated with—

Perhaps some have heard, too, of the "job" in connection with the *Friend of India* which we have mentioned above, as well as Mr. Geo. Smith's feasting on the turtle soul of Sir John every Thursday.

At last we have found a clue to the tergiversations of our Serampore friend. Feasting off the "turtle soul" of His Excellency, we should presume, to be rather a delicate proceeding, and may possibly account for the Editor's somewhat erractic ideas of late on public men and measures. But as we are reminded in the same article that—

Men are men, unfortunately whether official or non-official, whether rich or poor, whether high or low.

We have a philosophical fact which, propounded for the first time, will fully account for the strangeness of that gentleman's conduct. Are the following charges supposed to be attributes of a man possessed of a "turtle soul?"

Indeed, were we to multiply these facts, we are afraid that the Viceroy, small as he is always, will look smaller still, and perhaps have to leave India for very shame before his time. He has proved himself thoroughly wanting in every respect, except that of abasing, injuring, and keeping down better men than himself; advancing charlatans and filling the pockets of his own connections and relatives at the expense of the State.

Sir John had better beware, and prepare himself for the coming struggle, for what does the Dacca oracle say:—

We learn a gentleman intends to bring an "impeachment" against him in the House of Commons not long hence.

SIR ROBERT NAPIER.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

VERY shortly the Parliament of England will be called upon to give a vote of thanks to Sir Robert Napier for "the skill, forethought, and prudence" exercised by him in commanding the Abyssinian expedition. On that occasion the brilliant career of the victorious general will be much celebrated, and yet had it not been for the success of this expedition he might have died comparatively unknown to the general community, though his services in the East have been invaluable.

Sir Robert Napier was born in 1810, and is therefore in his fifty-eighth year. He is only very distantly, if at all, related to the Sir Charles Napier whom the late Duke of Wellington delighted to honour. His father was Major C. F. Napier, of the Royal Engineers, who, whilst on duty in India, married the daughter of Mr. Codrington Carrington, of Blackmans, Barbadoes. At an early age the eldest son of the marriage, Robert, was sent to England to be educated at Addiscombe. On his seventeenth birthday he entered the Royal Engineers, and after passing through the ordinary routine, became captain in 1841, when just over thirty years of age.

We hear little of Captain Napier until the Sutlej war commenced, and then the young officer's abilities attracted general attention. He served throughout the whole of this campaign in 1845-46. At Moodkee he was appointed Chief Engineer, and at the siege his horse was killed under him; again, at Ferozeshah, his horse fell mortally wounded, whilst two bullets had pierced his own body. He soon, however, recovered; and as Brigade Major of Engineers in 1846 led the troops at Sobraon and in the subsequent advance of Lahore, for which he received a medal and clasps, with the rank of brevet-major. In the same year he was appointed Chief Engineer to conduct the siege of the hill-fort of Kangra; for his services in this expedition he received the special thanks of the Indian Government. At the siege of Mooltan, in 1849, when he was appointed Chief Engineer, he was severely wounded. After recovering from his wounds Major Napier was appointed Commanding Engineer of the right wing of the army of the Punjaub at the battle of Goojerat and in Sir Walter Gilbert's pursuit of the Sikh army, for which services he received a medal and clasps, with the rank of brevet Lieutenant Colonel.

As Chief Civil Engineer of the Punjaub, Major Napier organized and initiated an extensive series of public works, which were honourably acknowledged by the late Lord Dalhousie. In 1852 Colonel Napier commanded a column which defeated the Hussunzie tribe on the Black Mountain in Hazara; he was also present with the expedition against the Boree Alfreedees; in 1852-53, and again received the special thanks of the Indian Government for his services.

In 1857 Colonel Napier was appointed Chief Engineer of Sir James Outram's staff, and was present in the several actions leading to the first relief of Lucknow, Mungulwar, and Churbagh. He commanded the Royal troops in the rescue of the siege-train which had been surrounded and cut off in the suburbs, and was present at the sortie for the capture of Phillip's Garden Battery and other operations. As chief of the staff of Engineers he took a most important part in the operations of Alum Bagh and as Brigadier Chief Engineer at the final siege of Lucknow in 1858, for which services the British Government appointed him a Knight Commander of the Bath. At the capture of Gwalior Sir Robert commanded a brigade; he defeated Tantia Topee at Joura Alipour and captured twenty-five guns; whilst in command of the Gwalior division he bombarded and reduced the fort of Powrie; after five days' pursuit he surprised and defeated, with a squadron of the 14th Dragoons, Ferozehah's force at Ranode.

In 1860 Sir Robert Napier commanded the second division of the China Expeditionary Army in the action of Sinho; he was present at Tanko, and with his division and the whole of the artillery, in conjunction with the French division of General Collineau, he directed the operations ending in the storm of the North Taku Fort, and the advance and occupation of Pekin. During the time he was attached to the China expedition Sir Robert Napier twice received the thanks of Parliament. In 1861 he entered the Supreme Council of India as successor of Sir J. Outram, and retained his seat till 1865, when he was appointed to the command of the Bombay Army.

EX-GOVERNOR EYRE.

FOLLOWING the example of the Premier and the leader of Her Majesty's Opposition, the late Governor of Jamaica writes to the papers in his own defence. He denies the statement which he says has gone forth that he has kept out of the way of his prosecutors. After giving an account of his movements from his arrival in England, Mr. Eyre writes:—"Now, I in no way recognize the individuals who call themselves the Jamaica Committee, or any right on their part to question or inquire into my conduct as Governor of Jamaica, and I feel under no obligation to regulate my movements by any proceedings which they may contemplate. Consequently, when about this time last year they invited me to go up to London expressly to meet their views I declined to do so, but they were furnished with my then address in the country. There has never been any mystery or concealment relative to my residence; it has but too often been made public, and certainly has never been withheld from any one asking for it. From the statement of facts just given it will be apparent that, so far from my not having been accessible to the Jamaica Committee until the 27th of February and the 17th of April, 1868, they have had abundant opportunities to take any proceedings within scope of the law which they thought fit. I was accessible to them for seven months, unprotected by any official position in the colony, the scene of the alleged occurrences, and with all the evidence and their own legal agents on the spot. I was accessible to them in London for a full month immediately on my return to England, now one year and three quarters ago. I was again accessible to them in London in May and June, 1867, and I have ever been accessible to them in the other counties in England in which I have resided since my return from Jamaica. It is really too bad, therefore, to have it announced to the public, on the authority of Sir R. Collier, that he has been obliged to take proceedings against me now, two years and a-half after the occurrences to which those proceedings relate, because I was not before within jurisdiction. The very Act under which Sir R. Collier professes to be proceeding (42 George III., cap. 85), while it does not give any jurisdiction to the Bow-street magistrate, would have admitted of proceedings being taken at any time directly before the Court of Queen's Bench, and quite irrespective of my being in Middlesex. Indeed, it is now nearly a year ago since a correspondence was published in the newspapers showing that the Jamaica Committee, with a view to proceedings before the Court of Queen's Bench, had at that time submitted what they called 'a list of illegal acts, &c., being the very allegations they are now again bringing forward against me, to Her Majesty's then Attorney-General, Sir John Rolt, who declined to have anything to do with them.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

(*Melbourne Age.*)

AUSTRALIA bids fair to be studded with permanent memorials of the Prince; and it is a happy idea to associate his name with institutions designed to promote intellectual culture, rational enjoyment, or the relief of suffering humanity. Since we cannot quite forget one painful feature of his visit, we must counterbalance it by sources of pleasant and beneficial reflection. We venture to hope that Victoria will acquit herself in a style becoming her position as the premier colony; and she has already made a capital commencement. To Mr. Rolfe is due the credit of having begun the Melbourne memorial, and his idea has ripened into a project which will at once testify our loyalty and supply a pressing want. Few ever doubted the necessity of a new city hospital of some kind; and we can anticipate no objection at all to the erection of one under these circumstances. The Alfred Hospital of Melbourne ought to be an accomplished fact before many months, if we are not to blush for the superior energy and enthusiasm of the provincial towns. Geelong has resolved upon the erection of a new wing to the local hospital, for the special treatment of lunacy. Beechworth is to have a similar memorial, the funds being collected exclusively by the ladies of the district. The people of Ballarat take a more lively view of the matter, and propose to erect a peal of Alfred bells. In Talbot the Prince's visit is to be commemorated by the establishment of an Alfred School, supported by and open to all denominations—in fact, a real National School, but imparting a superior education to that given in the existing public establishments. There are obvious difficulties in the way of this enterprise, but it has been taken up so genially and heartily that there is no reason to doubt of its success. After all, this is the right way of really honouring Prince Alfred. Processions, triumphal arches, balls, addresses, and so forth, were well enough in their ephemeral way; now let us have such Alfred memorials as will permanently tend to make people healthy, merry, and wise.

We learn from the Sydney papers that Prince Alfred having expressed a desire to have the pistol with which he was shot by the assassin O'Farrell, at Clontarf, and that picked up immediately after the arrest of the prisoner, Captain M'Lerie was requested to procure both weapons. The pistols having been obtained, a small ceder case was manufactured and fitted up for their reception and the case was then placed on board the "Galatea" to be taken home as a memento of the event which has had such an important effect upon the proceedings of His Royal Highness.

During the stay of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in Sydney, he had a very large number of letters addressed to him by all kinds of people on all sorts of subjects. Many of these were from the secretaries of different sociefies, asking for subscriptions, but by far the greater number were from private individuals asking assistance and support, or for influence to obtain employment. As His Royal Highness was unacquainted with the merits of the cases brought under his notice, he referred the letters to the Chief Secretary. Mr. Parkes. Prior to the farewell luncheon at Government House, Mr. Parkes had a conference with His Royal Highness, by request of the latter, when they went through the cases brought under notice, and His Royal Highness expressed his views thereon. He also expressed his opinion as to how the several cases ought to be disposed of, and charged Mr. Parkes with this duty.

THE KU-KLUX-KLAN.

ONE of the New York papers gives an account of the discoveries made in the meeting place of a lodge or "den," as it is called, of the Ku-Klux-Klan, in Tennessee. The name of the den was the "Supreme Cyclopean Council," it's officers were a Grand Cyclops, a Vice Grand Cyclops, and secretary, who with two directors, were to control the funds of the order, and whose vote upon all matters was to be final; the meetings to be called by the Grand Cyclops, through the cipher of the organisation. On the table in the centre of the hall was found a human skull, which was required in the administering of the oath. The following "constitution" explains the objects of the order:—

ORGANISATION.—The name of this den, shall be the Supreme Cyclopean Council, and its officers shall consist of a Grand Cyclops, a Vice Grand Cyclops, and a secretary. All funds coming into the association shall be under the control of the three officers above-named, and two directors to be elected, who shall act as a supervising council and their decision upon all questions shall be final. The meetings shall be called by the Grand Cyclops when he deems it necessary, and shall be done through the papers in the cipher of the organisation.

OBJECT.—The object of this organisation is for the purpose of protecting the people of the South from the band of murderers and robbers now preying upon them, even to the last resort—assassination—and we pledge ourselves one to the other that nothing shall be allowed to deviate us from this noble object.

ENTRANCE.—Entrance to the lodge-room will be obtained through the medium of two raps in quick succession, to be followed by two slow ones. The inside sentinel will say, "Our trust;" the outside applicant will answer "Is in God." He will then be admitted, and upon giving the grip, as detailed in another place, he can take his seat.

INITIATION.—All candidates shall be balloted for in open council, and if any applicant receive three black balls he cannot be admitted. As soon as a candidate is elected, he shall be introduced by a brother appointed by the Grand Cyclops. The members of the lodge, all shrouded, will rise and receive him, and conduct him into the middle of the room. Each member of the order shall have a drawn dagger or other weapon in his hand, pointed toward the candidate, and each member will be required in the presence of the candidate to swear that should said candidate prove recreant to the oath which he is about to take, that he will kill him, and make it his especial duty to do so on the first safe opportunity. As soon as the shrouded brothers have taken the above oath, the following charge and oath shall be administered by the Grand Cyclops, or in his absence, the Vice Grand:—

"Here, in the presence of this skull and the members here assembled, I solemnly swear to be true to the order, to it's members individually and collectively, and should I ever, by sign, word, or deed betray a secret or a member of the brotherhood, that the skull upon which I now look may be a counterpart of mine, and I hope that all the social relations which I now enjoy may be sundered, that honesty in the men or virtue in the females may not be known in my family and generation, and that all who own my name shall be branded as dogs and harlots. I further swear to obey implicitly the orders of the Grand Cyclops, regularly issued, through his council, and as soon as I receive an order to fulfil it. I again swear that, should a member of this order be in danger, that, even at the risk of my life, I will defend and endeavour to save him. That I will give no outward sign or hint that a person may know of the existence of the K. K. K., unless authorised by the Grand Cyclops, and that each member of this order, as soon as the sign is given, I will recognise, defend, and protect as a brother. I further swear that I will, under and in all circumstances, bear true allegiance to the South and her interests, as interpreted by the Supreme Cyclopean Council, and when I receive it's orders, should I be even in the embraces of my wife, I will leave her to obey them. I further swear that all Radicals and negroes who have placed themselves opposite to the interests of the owners of the soil of Tennessee shall for ever be my enemy, and that under no circumstance will I have other connection with them, if I can help it, than to welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves.' That my family and the family of a Radical shall never interchange visits. And I further pray that the God of the Southland, whom I now invoke, shall strike me dead should I ever, either in letter or in spirit, infringe upon the things set forth in this oath. To all of which I swear in honesty of heart and sincerity of purpose. So help me God."

In regard to the grip, your committee report that the simplest plan, and at the same time the best, would be a common meeting of the palms, at the same time using the interlocking of little fingers and a pressure of thumbs on the back of the hand. The word of danger for the present is "Eli Lama Sabacthani," which all members are recommended to commit to memory.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BLUE BOOK.

MINUTES BY MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT ON THE PROPOSED AMALGAMATION.

(*Continued from yesterday's Gazette.*)

MINUTE BY MAJOR GENERAL THE HONOURABLE SIR H. M. DURAND, K. B., K. C. S. I., (dated 13th July, 1867).

THE question, whether it be expedient to maintain the existing relations of the Government with the Presidency banks in the capacity of a shareholder, is one, in India, of a practical rather than of a theoretical character. As far as the science of banking as developed in a great commercial country like England is concerned, the tendency has no doubt been adverse to the continuance of any exclusive privileges from Government in favour of banking companies. Theoretically, therefore, the views expressed by the Right Honourable Mr. Massey would probably meet with pretty general acceptance. Even in England, however, these theoretical principles have not been there carried out. On the contrary, in 1826, Lord Liverpool expressed an opinion with respect to the extension of the terms of the exclusive privileges of the Bank of England very similar to the opinion now expressed by Mr. Massey.

With reference to the inexpediency of the continuance of the privileges of the Presidency banks, yet in 1833, Lord Althorp continued the Bank of England charter with all its exclusive privileges, and the Act of 1844, though it modified some, conferred other privileges. Moreover the theory and science of banking may say, therefore, the practice even in England has been to admit the expediency of privileges in favour of the bank with whom Government deals.

That Government in India is a shareholder in the Presidency banks, may be a vitally valuable privilege to those institutions, still, so far as the principle involved is at stake, it is only a question of degree of privilege as compared with those enjoyed by the Bank of England; and it is a privilege in right of which the Indian Government can legitimately exercise a power of control which circumstances render indispensable here, whereas in England no such necessity exists. The attention of every banking establishment in Great Britain is continuously fixed upon the working and measures of the Bank of England; the whole kingdom and an enlightened and vigilant press watch its every mode, and compare its action with the Bank of France and other European State banks; but in addition to this professional scrutiny of rival banks at home and abroad, and the keen criticisms of a watchful press, the Bank of England is subject to periodical inquisitions of a very searching and able kind before Committees of the House of Commons and House of Lords. Under such circumstances, vast as are the interests, the national interests, involved in the procedure of the Bank of England, the Home Government would gain nothing by having directors of its own sitting in the bank parlour. Considering the nature of party government, the responsibility of the bank management would probably be weakened by the introduction of Government directors, and by Government becoming a shareholder.

How much the reverse of all this is the case in India hardly requires demonstration. Our European mercantile community has nothing of the permanence of the great firms of England, but is for ever changing. Its numbers are few, and the amount of capital they represent, moderate. Last year thinned the banking firms. The few that weathered the difficulties of 1666 did so more or less by the aid of the Presidency banks at critical moments, and at the best they are very far from holding that position, or commanding that influence, which the banking establishments of Great Britain enjoy with regard to the Bank of England. The general European community is small, and the press which represents it is very limited, and with one or two exceptions evinces more ability in the discussion of other subjects than money or banking questions. In a word, as compared with England, the European public which the press represents being mainly that of the Presidency towns, it is only necessary to refer to a census to see what proportion it bears to the population of an ordinary English borough. Need it be pointed out that India has no House of Commons or House of Lords to engage, whenever a question of fact and practice or of principle is mooted, in more searching investigations which every now and then occupy both Houses with respect to the Bank of England, and ventilate every financial question bearing on its action, its functions, and its privileges. The absence of all these potent allies to the Home Government in scrutinizing perpetually the proceedings of the Bank of England, forces the Government of India to substitute in their place Government directors, representing in the Presidency bank parlour not only the interests of Government as a shareholder, but those higher principles and considerations which find expression in England in the authoritative voice of a representative Government, a vigilant monied interest, and an intelligent public, and press of vast power and influence. It may be comparatively a weak substitute, but it is the only one practically at our disposal, and with the exception of the instance of the Bombay Bank, it has worked well and safely. In the absence of any available and efficient mode of replacing the existing system of control, I am opposed to shaking the credit of the Presidency banks and the confidence of shareholders by any change, more especially by such a change as an auditor* system involves when cumbered with the withdrawal of Government from a positive right of timely interference in consequence of ceasing to be a shareholder.

Of the importance which is attached to Government maintaining its existing relations with the Presidency banks, we have proof in the present position of affairs at Bombay. It is notorious that the reconstruction of the Bombay Bank has no chance of success unless Government pledges itself to continue to the reconstructed bank the existing relations. Accordingly that portion of the press which is the organ of the reconstruction scheme endeavours to make out what, as far as my information goes, is contrary to fact, viz., that the Government has expressed its readiness to maintain existing relations with the reconstructed bank, if the Bank of Bombay be reconstituted from its present collapse. On the other hand, that part of the press which advocates the amalgamation of the Bengal and Bombay Banks taxes the Government of Bombay, whose preference to the reconstruction is well known, with having by its letter No. 787, of the first July, 1867, adopted a course fatal to the amalgamation, as the face of the words, "it by no means follows that it would be thought expedient to extend to an amalgamated bank concessions which might be necessary in the case of the reconstruction of the existing bank," it is certain that the shareholders of the Bank of Bengal will abandon at once all negotiations on the subject of amalgamation, and leave Bombay to find her own way out of the mess into which she has fallen. Both schemes, therefore, are represented by their respective advocates to depend entirely on the declaration Government may make with regard to the extension of existing relations, or the reverse. Both schemes will fail and fall through if Government pronounce its intention of severing its connection with the Presidency banks.

The effect of such an announcement would not, however, be limited to the abandonment of these two rival schemes, for it would operate most perniciously on the Madras and Bengal Banks, and it hardly seems expedient just at the time that public confidence and public credit are rallying from the panic of 1866, to strike so depressing a blow at the two banks which have carried us securely and successfully through the crisis of 1866, and to do so in behalf of theoretical views which, however much in unison with the pure science of banking, have never been practically carried out to their full extent, even in England, and are certainly too far advanced for the circumstances of our position in India.

Mr. Massey adverts to the protest, a copy of which I append to this Minute in which the claims of the shareholders of the Bombay Bank to indemnity at the hands of Government are advanced. I concur with much that Mr. Massey notes in the paragraph which closes with this advertence, and I also agree with the doubt which my right honourable colleague expresses whether such a claim can be sustained, but however undesirable for the Government to be placed in such a position it might, in my opinion, be placed in a far worse, if, trusting its cash-balances to Presidency banks, it parted with its real close supervision and control. The remedy for the evil which has befallen the existing system appears to me to have a searching inquiry into all that brought about the collapse of the Bombay Bank. Were such an investigation rigorously carried out and its results made public, it would prevent any recurrence of the culpable neglect with which the conduct of the Bombay Government directors has stained the system. They at any rate were or ought to have been independent, and their votes and action could not have clashed with other interests and speculations with which they had no exouse for being largely engaged, whatever may have been the case with others. To gloss over transactions which are as yet wrapped in a sort of fog is more discreditable to Government than Col. Pelly's protest. I am in favour of a thorough scrutiny.

My object in first moving in favour of a State bank was partly the wish to resuscitate credit in one of our chief mercantile centres, Bombay, which appeared to me practicable, as I still think it, by the amalgamation of the Bengal and Bombay Banks

over its own interests may be endangered; and the directors of the bank will be perfectly well aware of the reluctance of the Government to save its balance at such a cost.

I do not believe that the remedy would ever be employed, but I will go further and say that nothing, in my opinion, could be more inequitable than its employment. I do not think I use too strong language when I describe a system under which one great depositor protects his deposit by a right of private inspection, confined to himself, as an organized fraudulent preference. What anomaly involved in the present system can be compared with the anomaly of giving to the creditor of a banks the command of perpetual private information, and thus enabling him to save his stake in the bank at the cost of the other creditors, who must of course be ruined the moment he acts on his information?

Under present arrangements the Government, no doubt, practically possesses better sources of information than other depositors, but the unfairness is balanced by the interest which it has in preserving the stability of the bank on account of it's share in the direction. It really seems that no option is left to us beyond the maintenance of the existing system, or a return to the system, which possibly might be a good deal improved, under which the Government retained the custody of its own balance. If the safety of the balance were alone in question, I should be unhesitatingly in favour of the Government being its own banker; but I perfectly agree with the opinions which have been expressed, that the utilization of the balance is a great advantage to the commerce and credit of India.

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR W. R. MANSFIELD, K. C. B., (dated 18th July, 1867.)

Having been not a little flattered by the support my arguments have received from the Governor General and my honourable colleagues, I should have refrained from adding another word to the discussion, were it not that His Excellency has raised a second question to which the Right Honourable Mr. Massey has not adverted. The question is, which is the more expedient, the amalgamation of the Bengal and Bombay Banks, or the reconstruction of that of Bombay. I had understood that we were to refrain from the formal consideration of this part of the subject till the matter should be finally settled, so far as the two banks are concerned, by the meeting of the Bombay Bank, which is announced for the 12th of August.

It has, however, now become necessary for us to give reasons in support of our opinions.

I am in favour of the measure of amalgamation, because I consider a larger amount of credit will attend one great bank under Government auspices, than when two or three institutions exist as heretofore.

These institutions, with the single exception of that of Bengal, have been solely superintended by the local Government of the Presidency concerned.

The Bank of Bengal, owing to the close neighbourhood of the Government of India, may be said, I believe with accuracy, to come under the supervision of the latter in its financial department.

I will not be thought that I am in any manner depreciating the Governments and mercantile communities of the minor Presidencies, when I state my conviction that this circumstance gives the Bank of Bengal, in point of stability and therefore of credit, an enormous advantage over its fellows of Bombay and Madras.

Having myself been a member of the Bombay Government during the years immediately preceding 1865, I am able to bear personal testimony to the manner in which a local Government can hardly fail to be carried along by such a movement as we witnessed in those years.

It is too much to expect from human judgment, that when placed in the midst of such circumstances it should not be influenced by the swelling tide around which is felt alike by every man and in every thing, and to take advantage of which, in the public interest, cannot fail to be the object of every Government.

But, after our experience of late years, I think that, without imputing blame to any one, we may fairly say that whatever machinery may be set up by law, a local Government, as now constituted, does not afford the drag chain which is sufficient for our purposes, when we go the length of entrusting our balances and the support of national credit to a Presidency Bank of deposit.

Now, the Government of India is elevated above the excitement of local money-market and extravagant commercial local enterprise, and consequently escapes the influences which beset a local Government. In addition to this, the Financial Department has constantly before it the questions of credit and currency as affecting the whole country, of which the parts re-act on one another, whereas a local Government only knows of what is going on in one of the parts, *i. e.*, in its own immediate sphere of action.

Thus when Bombay gets into trouble, the financial member of the Governor General's Council must provide the ways and means, whether it be the Presidency Bank which be called upon to meet a sudden run, or the currency department which is short of bullion and coin.

Nevertheless, according to the existing arrangements of separate and local Presidency banks, the financial member has not even a potential influence in the management of the Banks of Bombay and Madras till there is a cry of *peccavi* and a menace of immediate ruin. He is then allowed to advance money, and to lend the credit of the whole empire in aid of the bank of one province, but even then, as shown by our correspondence of the last two years, he fails in obtaining an insight into the affairs of those he is required to save.

The Council will bear in mind the frequent complaints, that notwithstanding the urgent representations of the Finanaial Department for more than a year, we could not obtain from the Bombay Government that information which could alone justify us in continuing the efforts made by the Government of India to support the Bank of Bombay, and with it the credit of that Presidency, after the first alarm of 1865.

This appears to me a false position for the financial department of the Governments of India.

For reasons not dissimilar to those adduced in my first Minute, it seems to me almost preposterous that the Government should be in such a position towards a minor Presidency and it's bank of deposit.

I can only see one remedy, viz., to have one large bank for all the presidencies, with which alone Government should deal as one, instead of in three capacities, as at present. In matters little where the head-quarters are, provided that the great central Government authority, which is responsible for credit and currency, have the means of real supervision thus to be afforded, as now maintained by it in the affairs of Bengal.

It is there seen that I prefer the measure of amalgamation, which I understand to commend itself to my right honourable friend as a means of increased security, of still further assuring the results of vigilance on the part of the Government of India, and, therefore, as a more substantial basis of credit.

It is not a question as to what may be best or not for the interests of existing shareholders, but what is best for the Government and the country, in the disposition of imperial interests, whatever may be the constitution of the bank which formed the first subject of the discussion.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE.

Telegram, dated 5th October, 1867, from Governor General to Secretary of State.

Would desire an early expression of your mind on the terms to be allowed to the new Bank of Bombay; if the present bank goes into liquidation on 1st November, and no arrangements are effected by that date for the establishment of a new bank, and the transfer thereto of the Government business, we shall have temporarily to establish a general treasury at Bombay, which will be expensive and inconvenient.

Telegram, dated 10th October, 1867, from Secretary of State to Governor General, Simla.

Assent to Government holding shares in the new bank. I think a Government auditor preferable to a Government director. Government of Bombay has been informed accordingly.

Your wires in regard to the bank will be communicated by a despatch as soon as possible. The present bank goes into liquidation on 1st November; it seems inevitable that a treasury must be established temporarily at Bombay. I instruct the Government of Bombay accordingly.

Telegram, dated Poona, 4th October, 1867, from Secretary of Bombay to Secretary of State.

I assent to the continuance of Government Director on Board of new Bank? I have not referred having none, and will try to find one if you concur, but there appear to be difficulties.

Telegram, dated 10th October, 1867, from Secretary of State to Governor of Bombay.

Your telegram holding shares in the new bank. Government auditor preferable to Government director.

Telegram from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State in Council.

LONDON, 24TH OCTOBER, 1867.

We have considered in Council your telegrams from your Government, and the letters of the Bank of Bombay. We consider that any advantage from shares, in this despatch, on the part of Government, as at present constituted, would be more than counterbalanced by the risk of mismanagement of that bank, which we are desirous to be guarded against in future

3. In regard to the two propositions which were more immediately before your Government, viz., the amalgamation of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay, or the establishment of a new bank at Bombay, a material difference of opinion prevailed amongst the members of your Government as to the expediency of Government holding shares in any bank, and the several Minutes which you have forwarded on the subject have received my attentive consideration.

4. I fully admit that the connection of the Government with the Presidency banks is calculated materially to strengthen the confidence of the public in their stability, but so far as regards holding shares, this connection is objectionable in principle, and has led, in certain cases, to grave misapprehension. Nor, in order to secure confidence in the bank, does it appear to me that it is necessary that the Government should hold shares. I am of opinion that the same effect would be attained, in a sufficient degree, if arrangements could be devised whereby the Government should always be supplied with timely and accurate information as to the mode of conducting the business of a Presidency bank, and were then to employ it as the Government banker.

5. Entertaining this opinion, although I am aware that it is not in the power of the Government to withdraw (at all events immediately) from being a shareholder in the Banks of Bengal and Madras, I could not consent to the Government becoming a shareholder in a new bank to be established at Bombay or elsewhere.

6. I request, therefore, that you will make it known that I cannot consent that the Government should take any shares in a new bank, but if one can be established on a satisfactory footing, and if the shareholders are willing to agree to such conditions as the Government may impose, I shall not object to place the Government banking business in the hands of the new bank.

7. Among the essential conditions, I should require the bank to agree that a Government officer, appointed for the propose, should at all times have free access to the correspondence and books of the bank and that the bye-laws of the bank should be approved by Government and not altered without their concurrence.

8. If these conditions be acceded to, it would be necessary for you to appoint a competent officer to perform that duty, and I regard it as of so much importance that it should be his principal, if not his only, employment, and you would require him to make to the Government of Bombay, weekly, a report on the proceedings of the bank.

9. You will consider and report to me what further conditions is may be expedient to prescribe, but keeping in view the above instructions I authorise you to enter into an arrangement with the bank.

10. It will be obvious that as the Government will not take shares in the new bank, I could not, in fairness to the community of Bombay, allow the Bank of Bengal, in which Government is a shareholder, to establish a branch at Bombay.

11. In your telegram of the 5th instant, you request early instructions on this subject, and you state that, if the present bank goes into liquidation on the 1st November, and no arrangements are completed by that date for the estblishment of a new bank, and the transfer of the Government business, it will be necessary to re-establish temporarily a Government treasury at Bombay, which would be expensive and inconvenient.

12. I had previously no reason to anticipate that the Bank of Bombay would go into liquidation on the 1st November, and it is not mentioned in a telegram which I received from the Government of Bombay on the 5th instant. In the event of that measure being found necessary it appears to me that, as an engagement with any bank for the transaction of the Government treasury business, can only be entered into after mature consideration of the conditions to be required by Government, it will be necessary to establish, temporarily, a treasury at Bombay, and you have been advised accordingly by my telegram of the 10th instant.—I have, &c., (signed) STAFFORD, H. NORTHCOTE.

(Amongst the enclosures with the above were the following:—)

Extract from a demi-official Letter from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, dated 24th April, 1867.

I avail myself of your invitation to write to you privately when I think it desirable to do so, in preference to making an official communication to you in the ordinary course.

You will perceive by the enclosed letter from the Secretary of the Bank at Bombay, and have, perhaps, already learnt from other sources—

1. That considerable opposition is manifested to the proposed amalgamation of the bank with the Bank of Bengal.

2. That the directors, and most probably a majority of their constituents, are of opinion that a reconstituted Bank of Bombay might satisfactorily commence business with a fresh capital of 50 lakhs of rupees paid up, and a further sum of about 50 lakhs to be added on the realisation of the assets of the present bank: and

3. That the shareholders in Bombay on receiving an assurance that the business of the Government would be continued to a reconstituted bank would use every effort to raise the requisite capital, rather than amalgamate with the Bank of Bengal.

The directors do not state whether or not they believe that the efforts of the shareholders would probably be successful, though I am informed there is every reason to believe that they would; and it may be observed that an equal, or even larger, amount will be required to be forthcoming in the event of an amalgamation as the contribution on the part of the Bombay shareholders to the augmented capital of the new bank.

I refrain from offering an opinion at the present moment as to the relative advantages which the public at large may expect to derive from the reconstruction of the Bank of Bombay on the one hand, or on the other hand from the establishment in Bombay of a new branch of an amalgamated bank of India. For even if it be assumed that a preference ought to be given from general considerations to a local bank closely connected with the commerce of Bombay, supported and administered by men identified with the interests and advancement of the city, the advisability of reconstruction at the present moment must clearly depend in a great measure on the support that the reconstructed bank may obtain from the public at the commencement, and, in the opinion of the directors, this must depend mainly, if not entirely, upon the continuance to the bank of the Government business as regards the custody of the treasury balances.

It is with reference to this point that I am anxious to have your opinion, and to obtain it, if you will be good enough to give it rae confidentially in this unofficial form. It would obviously be most unfortunate for the shareholders of the bank if, while the question of amalgamation is still unsettled, and while any of the conditions are unascertained, it should be officially announced by the Government of India that so little confidence can be felt in the future management of a bank at Bombay that they decline to sanction the custody of the treasury balances being given to the new bank, a privilege which has been possessed by the former bank for many years, and is continued to the existing establishments in Calcutta and Madras. On the other hand, if the opinion of the Government of India be adverse to the continuance of this privilege to a new bank, it will not be difficult for me to discourage and stay the attempt at reconstruction without a refusal being given officially in a manner to prejudice the interests of the existing shareholders.

May I ask you, therefore, whether, if this Government is satisfied by carful examination that the general feeling is adverse to amalgamation, and that the reconstruction of the Bank of Bombay would be generally supported and could be effectively carried out, provided that it has continued to it the custody of the Treasury balances, and is therefore prepared, upon a full consideration of all the circumstances, to recommend to the Government of India that an assurance to that effect should be given to the directors, the Government of India would give its assent to such an arrangement.

As you will see by the letter of the Secretary, time presses, and an early answer is requested from this Government. May I beg you, therefore, to send me a reply by cypher telegram, as soon as possible.

I fear you will think I have somewhat abused your permission to write to you direct, but the importance of this question of the re-establishment of our bank, either by amalgamation or otherwise, is so important that I feel sure you will pardon the length at which I have been obliged to write.

Telegram, dated 3th May, 1868.

From Simla to Bombay.—From the Viceroy to Governor.

The proposal to merge the Bank of Bombay with the Bank of Bengal originated with the directors of the former bank. The Government of India, without committing themselves to the policy of an amalgamated bank, consented to the proposed negotiation as apparently the only means of extricating the Bank of Bombay from its difficulties. But if the shareholders in the bank and the capitalists of Bombay are prepared to reconstruct the bank upon an adequate basis of paid-up and su bscribed capital to the extent of one million, 50 lakhs to be paid up on the 1st of August and 50 lakhs in March next, at the expiration of the present ag reement, the Government will not be indisposed, s ubject to the approval of the Secretary of State, t o entrust the treasury balances to the new bank.

(To be Continued.)

BANKS.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.....	BOMBAY.....
MADRAS.....	KURRACHEE ...
AGRA	LAHORE.....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11⅞ per Rupee

4	do.	1/11⅞ ,,
3	do.	1/11 9/16 ,,
2	do.	1/11⅝ ,,
1	do.	1/11 7/16 ,,
On demand		1/11⅜ ,,
On Scotland		1/11⅜ ,,

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Manager, limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 24th May 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 11½d.	per Rupee
,, 4 do.	.....	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
,, 3 do.	.....	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
,, 2 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	.....	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
,, demand	.....	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.	.....		
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 11½d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11 ½d do

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 22nd May 1868.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.

PAID UP CAPITAL £3,400,000.

BEING CALLED UP £800,000.

RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND

National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts Bills and Drafts, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HADDASTLE, Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at	1s. 11 1/2d.	per Rupee.	
4 do.	do.	at 1s. 11 5/8d.	,,
3 do.	do.	at 1s. 11 9/16d.	,,
2 do.	do.	at 1s. 11 3/16d.	,,
1 do.	do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	4 ,,
Do.	12	do.	5 ,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 24th May, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1865.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£928,200.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£464,100.

RESERVE FUND .....£9,200.

Head Office—London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

Glasgow Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 29, Gloucester Place, Portman square.

J. R. BOWDEN, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.

R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.

W. E. FREKE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.

E. F. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.

R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.

London Manager.—J. H. BENNETT, Esq.

Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.

Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.

The Bank of England

and

National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

,,	12	,,	,,	5	,,
,,	24	,,	,,	6	,,

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 21s

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!

JUDSON'S CELEBRATED

DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS

are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle.

Roseine.	Purple.	Blue.	Crimson.	Red.
Magenta.	Violet.	Green.	Canary.	Orange.
Fuchsine.	Mauve.	Brown.	Scarlet.	Phosphines.

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

19A, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 New dyeson application.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (Late BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and Freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark—W. in a Diamond.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management,

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.

THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.

SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).

WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.

Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.

Hours; 10 to 11 A. M.

Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.

Agents— ,, EWART, LATHAM & CO.

City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD.)

Bankers—THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.

,, THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

Secretary—D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may have the privilege of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Prompitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in Rupees at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	CIVIL. Half-yearly.			Monthly.			MILITARY. Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Age.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	3	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	MILITARY. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Age.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35	25
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37	35
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	.45	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	·59	55

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay,

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

—Established in London and Calcutta 1834.—

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 16, William IV., Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring... ... ... £7,590,965

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,458,379

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were £823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit, ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium.. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium Rs. 123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED, AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.* without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when he Medical Fee shall be paid by the assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents. such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

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—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

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The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

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